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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 CHRISTOPHER B. PHILLIPS,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.,
13 d/b/a/ NEWSOK, et al.

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C11-560RSM

ORDER ON MOTION TO DISMISS

15 This matter is before the Court for consideration of a motion to dismiss and motion pursuant to
16 RCW 4.24.525 to strike claims, filed by defendant Oklahoma Publishing Company, Inc. ("OPC"). Dkt.
17 # 16. For the reasons set forth below, the motion to dismiss shall be granted, and the motion to strike
18 shall be denied as moot.

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20 FACTUAL BACKGROUND

21 Plaintiff Chris Phillips, appearing *pro se*, filed this complaint for defamation and other torts
22 pursuant to the diversity jurisdiction of this Court, asserting that he is a resident of Nova Scotia, Canada,
23 or Massachusetts, that defendant is a Delaware corporation, and that the amount in controversy exceeds
24 \$75,000. Amended Complaint, Dkt. # 4, ¶¶ 2,4. The Court has jurisdiction of this matter pursuant to
25 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) or (2). This is one of nine such complaints filed by plaintiff regarding events
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1 that occurred in March and April 2008, when plaintiff resided in Washington State.¹ This complaint is
2 substantially identical to complaints filed against other news sources, as discussed further below.

3 The complaint alleges that plaintiff, who has both medical (M.D.) and legal (J.D.) degrees, was
4 “a respected LASIK surgeon and ophthalmologist” who practiced medicine in Renton, Washington.
5 Amended Complaint, ¶ 9. He was the owner of, and employed by, Seattle Eye Surgeons, doing business
6 as Lomas LASIK and Eye Care Center. *Id.*, ¶ 10. According to the complaint, on February 29, 2008,
7 plaintiff “temporarily closed Lomas LASIK and Eye Care Center to remodel and restructure the
8 business,” and laid off several employees. *Id.*, ¶¶ 18, 19. Shortly after the closure, defendant OPC
9 “negligently began publishing numerous false statements” regarding plaintiff’s decision to temporarily
10 close the practice. *Id.*, ¶ 20. These statements, according to plaintiff, included allegations that plaintiff
11 had disappeared, vanished, was missing, and “unexpectedly left town.” *Id.*, ¶¶ 25-28. Plaintiff alleges
12 that he had previously informed this defendant that he was in the hospital.² *Id.*, ¶ 21. He subsequently
13 informed defendant again of his hospitalization, as did a relative of his. ¶¶ 29-31. Nevertheless,
14 according to plaintiff, this defendant “knowingly continued publishing the above false allegations.” *Id.*,
15 ¶ 32. As a result, plaintiff’s reputation was damaged, his business was destroyed, and he had to declare
16 bankruptcy, filing for personal bankruptcy on July 2, 2008. *Id.*, ¶¶ 61-62.

17 On these and other factual allegations, plaintiff asserts various tort claims against defendant
18 OPC. The causes of action asserted are intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress (Counts
19 I and II), defamation and defamation per se (Counts III and IV), intentional interference with
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24 ¹ See, *Phillips v. Mayes*, C10-2067RSM; *Phillips v. Lomas*, C11-213RSM; *Phillips v. Hearst*
25 *Corporation*, C11-377RSM; *Phillips v. Fisher Communications Inc.*, C11-378RSM; *Phillips v. KIRO-*
26 *TV, Inc.*, C11-379-RSM; *Phillips v. World Publishing Company*, C11-558RSM; *Phillips v.*
27 *Newspaper Holdings Inc.*, C11-559RSM; *Phillips v Oklahoma Publishing Company, Inc., et al.*, C11-
28 *560RSM*; *Phillips v. Seattle Times Company*, C11-561RSM.

² Documents filed by plaintiff later in the case indicate that plaintiff was about this time referred to the Menniger Clinic for a Comprehensive Psychiatric Assessment by the Washington State Physician’s Health Program. Plaintiff’s Response, Dkt. # 26, pp. 35-39. Plaintiff was at the clinic for evaluation from March 3, to March 7, 2008, and returned for treatment from March 22, 2008 to April 18, 2008. *Id.*

1 contractual relations (Count V), interference with a prospective advantage (Count VI), publication in a
2 false light (Count VII) and civil harassment (Count VIII). Defendant has moved pursuant to
3 Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6) to dismiss the complaint and all counts therein for failure to state a claim.
4 Defendant has also moved pursuant to RCW 4.24.525, Washington’s “anti-SLAPP” law³, to strike all
5 claims and to recover the statutory penalty of \$10,000. Dkt. # 11. Plaintiff has timely responded to
6 oppose the motion. Dkt. # 23. The Court notes that defendant’s motion is brief, and simply adopts and
7 incorporates the arguments and authorities presented by motion in another case filed by plaintiff against
8 another Oklahoma news outlet, Newspaper Holdings, Inc., doing business as the Edmond Sun. *Phillips*
9 *v. Newspaper Holdings, Inc.*, C11-559RSM. Given that plaintiff filed nearly identical complaints in the
10 two cases, and has filed substantially the same response to motions to dismiss in each of his cases, this
11 economy of effort on the part of OPC is appropriate.
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13 DISCUSSION

14 **I. Rule 12(b)(6) Motion to Dismiss**

15 **A. Legal Standard**

16 Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) is appropriate where the complaint lacks sufficient facts to
17 support a cognizable legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Department*, 901 F. 2d 696, 699 (9th Cir.
18 1990). To sufficiently state a claim and survive a motion to dismiss, the complaint “does not need
19 detailed factual allegations” but the “[f]actual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above
20 the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Mere “labels and
21 conclusions” or the “formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.” *Id.* The
22 complaint must contain “sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is
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26 ³ “SLAPP” in the statutory context is an acronym for Strategic Lawsuits Against Public
27 Participation. In passing RCW 4.24.525, the legislature expressed a concern over lawsuits “brought
28 primarily to chill the valid exercise of the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and petition for the
redress of grievances.” RCW 4.24.525, Notes, 2010 c 118. The statute provides for the rapid
resolution of a special motion, filed by the defendant, to strike the SLAPP.

1 plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, ---U.S.---, 129 S. Ct. 137, 149 (2009) (internal quotation
2 marks omitted). Apart from factual sufficiency, a complaint is also subject to dismissal where it lacks a
3 cognizable legal theory, or where the allegations on their face “show that relief is barred” for some legal
4 reason. *Balistreri*, 901 F. 2d at 699; *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 215 (2007).

6 In determining whether to grant a motion to dismiss, the Court must accept as true all “well-
7 pleaded factual allegations” in the complaint. *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 150. The Court is not, however,
8 required to accept as true “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or
9 unreasonable inferences.” *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F. 3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). Nor
10 is the Court required to accept “conclusory legal allegations cast in the form of factual allegations if
11 those conclusions cannot reasonably be drawn from the facts alleged.” *Clegg v. cult Awareness*
12 *Network*, 18 F.3d 752, 754-55 (9th Cir. 1994).

14 In general, the Court may not consider any material outside the pleadings in ruling on a Rule
15 12(b)(6) motion. However, material which is properly submitted as part of the complaint may be
16 considered. *Hal Roach Studios, Inc., v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F. 2d 1555 n. 19 (9th Cir. 1990)
17 (citations omitted). Similarly, “documents whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose
18 authenticity no party questions, but which are not physically attached to the pleading,” may be
19 considered in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F. 3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994).
20 Also subject to consideration under Fed.R.Evid. 201 are matters of public record, of which the Court
21 may take judicial notice. *Mack v. South Bay Beer Distrib.*, 798 F. 2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986).

24 **B. Defamation Claims**

25 Turning to the allegations in the complaint, and defendant’s motion to dismiss them, the Court
26 finds that plaintiff’s defamation and “defamation per se” claims fail to state a claim under the standards
27 set forth above. The elements of a cause of action for defamation in Washington are (1) a false
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1 statement; (2) lack of privilege; (3) fault; and (4) damages. *Herron v. KING broadcasting Co.*, 112
2 Wash. 2d 762, 768 (1989). To establish the falsity element, the plaintiff must show the challenged
3 statement was “provably false.” *Schmalenberg v. Tacoma News, Inc.*, 87 Wash. App. 579, 590-91
4 (1997). “Expressions of opinion are protected by the First Amendment” and are “not actionable.”
5 *Robel v. Roundup Corp.*, 148 Wash. 2d 35, 55 (2002) (quoting *Camer v. Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 45
6 Wash. App. 29, 39 (1986).

8 The defamatory statements by defendant alleged by plaintiff in the Amended Complaint are that
9 he “disappeared,” “vanished,” “was missing,” “unexpectedly left town,” “refused to provide any
10 comment,” was “unreachable,” and that the closure of the medical practice “was a mystery.” Amended
11 Complaint, Dkt. # 4, ¶¶ 25-28, 34-36. Nowhere in the complaint has plaintiff alleged when or where
12 such statements were made, or what statements were actually made by defendant OPC. His Amended
13 Complaint is almost an exact copy of complaints he filed against KIRO-TV, the Seattle Times, and other
14 news sources, and as to the alleged statements, it is identical. *See, Phillips v. KIRO-TV*, C11-379RSM,
15 Dkt. # 4, ¶¶ 25-28, 36-38; *Phillips v. Seattle Times*, C11-661RMS, Dkt. # 4, ¶¶ 25-28, 36-38; *Phillips*
16 *v. Newspaper Holdings, Inc., d/b/a The Edmond Sun*, C11-559RSM, Dkt. # 7, ¶¶ 25-28, 34-36.
17 Nowhere does plaintiff separately identify the statements allegedly made by OPC from the statements
18 allegedly made by KIRO-TV, the Seattle Times, or other media outlets. His defamation claim against
19 OPC fails on this deficiency alone, as such vague, scattershot and unsubstantiated allegations cannot
20 withstand a motion to dismiss.
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24 Defendant OPC has provided a declaration by an officer of OPC, explaining that OPC owns *The*
25 *Oklahoman*, a newspaper, as well as a website, NewsOK.com. Declaration of Gary Pierson, Dkt. # 18.
26 Attached to the declaration are copies of articles about plaintiff that appeared on the NewsOK website
27 on April 3, 2008, and in *The Oklahoman* newspaper on April 4, 2008 and July 17, 2008. *Id.*, Exhibits 2,
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1 3, 4. The web article that ran on NewsOK.com was from the Associated Press, a wire service; it was not
2 written by anyone at NewsOK. *Id.*, ¶ 4. The story was of interest to Oklahomans because of plaintiff's
3 connection with former Olympic gymnast (and Oklahoma native) Shannon Miller. *Id.*, ¶ 10. The two
4 articles that appeared in *The Oklahoman* were written by reporter Nolan Clay, who combined
5 information taken from the Associated Press article with information he received from plaintiff's father,
6 who lives in Oklahoma. Declaration of Nolan Clay, Dkt. # 19. The April 4, 2008 article was a brief
7 summary of the April 3, article published on NewsOK.com, together with a statement by plaintiff's
8 father. Dkt. # 18, Exhibit 3. The July 17, 2008 article concerned plaintiff's bankruptcy, a matter of
9 public record which cannot serve as the basis for a defamation claim. Dkt. # 18, Exhibit 4.

12 Plaintiff alleges numerous statements made by defendant, set forth above. The only statement
13 among these listed that actually appears in the articles is that he "vanished." This word appears in the
14 headlines of the two April articles, which state "Shannon Miller's ex-husband vanishes in Washington"
15 and "Gymnast's ex-spouse vanishes—Washington inquiry follows closure of clinic." Declaration of
16 Gary Pierson, Dkt. # 18, Exhibits 2 and 3. The first sentence of NewsOK.com web article then
17 explained that Dr. Phillips was "under investigation after abruptly closing his suburban business and
18 leaving for parts unknown." *Id.*, Exhibit 2. The *Oklahoman* article similarly stated that Dr. Phillips was
19 "being investigated after abruptly closing his business and going to parts unknown." *Id.*, Exhibit 3.

21 These are not actionable or false statements; plaintiff cannot dispute that he did abruptly leave town.
22 Plaintiff has made this fact a matter of record by filing a copy of medical records indicating dates when
23 he was hospitalized for diagnosis and treatment (March 3, to March 7, 2008 and March 22, to April 18,
24 2008). Plaintiff's Opposition, Dkt. # 23, pp. 36-39. Plaintiff's theory appears to be that the statement
25 that he had "vanished" was false because he informed defendant that he was in the hospital, so
26 defendant knew where he was. This argument is unavailing. Even assuming that plaintiff's conclusory
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1 and non-specific allegation at ¶ 21 (that he notified an unspecified “defendant” of his hospitalization) is
2 true for OPC, he wholly fails to demonstrate falsity. It was in the eyes of his patients that plaintiff
3 “vanished” when he abruptly closed his practice without notice to them.

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5 And while plaintiff may dispute the cause of the investigation by the State Department of
6 Health, he cannot dispute that it took place, so the mention of it in the article is not a false statement.
7 Further, although plaintiff points to (unspecified) statements by OPC as the source of the complaints
8 filed against him by his former patients, this accusation is completely implausible. Amended
9 Complaint, Dkt. # 4, ¶ 42. First, plaintiff’s practice and his patients were in Renton, Washington, and he
10 has stated no facts which would create an inference that any of his patients ever saw the OPC web or
11 newspaper articles. Second, the article which appeared on the NewsOK website on April 3, 2008
12 reported that the investigation was underway as a result of earlier complaints filed by plaintiff’s patients
13 after he abruptly closed his practice at the end of February. Dkt. # 18, Exhibit 2. The inescapable
14 inference is that it was plaintiff’s abrupt departure, without notice, that led to the complaints by patients
15 and the investigation, not OPC’s later report that he “vanished.”

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18 Defamatory meaning may not be imputed to true statements, or to opinion-like
19 characterizations of plaintiff’s actions, such as that he “vanished.” *Lee v. Columbian, Inc.*, 64 Wash.
20 App. 534, 538 (1991); *Robel v. Roundup Corp.*, 148 Wash. 2d at 55. Courts give words their “natural
21 and obvious meaning” and may not extend the language by “innuendo or by the conclusions of the
22 pleader.” *Lee*, 64 Wash. App. at 538. The “defamatory character of the language must be apparent
23 from the words themselves.” *Id.* Here, plaintiff cannot dispute the fact that he abruptly closed his
24 practice and was unavailable to his patients. Thus the single statement which actually appeared in the
25 OPC publications, namely that he “vanished,” is neither false nor defamatory in character.⁴

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28 ⁴ The article contains other information about plaintiff which may be troubling to him, such as
his scheduled appearance in Renton Municipal Court to answer criminal misdemeanor charges related to
a party at his home, at which minors were served alcohol. Plaintiff’s defamation claim, as alleged, does

1 Defendant's motion to dismiss the defamation claims (Counts III and IV) shall accordingly be
2 GRANTED.

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4 **C. Emotional Distress Claims**

5 In the absence of a claim for defamation, plaintiff's claim of intentional infliction of emotional
6 distress (outrage) also fails. The elements of the tort of outrage are (1) extreme or outrageous conduct,
7 (2) intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress, and (3) actual result to the plaintiff of severe
8 emotional distress. *Robel v. Roundup Corp.*, 148 Wash. 2d at 41. The extreme or outrageous conduct
9 alleged here is the alleged defamation, which claim has been dismissed. An emotional distress claim
10 based on the same facts as an unsuccessful defamation claim "cannot survive as an independent cause of
11 action." *Harris v. City of Seattle*, 315 F. Supp. 2d 1105, 1112 (W.D.Wash. 2004); *quoting Leidholdt v.*
12 *L.F.P. Inc.*, 860 F. 2d 890, 893 n. 4 (9th Cir. 1988). Further, plaintiff has failed to properly allege
13 severe emotional distress. His bare and conclusory allegations at ¶¶ 99-101 of the Amended Complaint
14 that he "became emotionally distressed," that the distress "manifested itself in physical symptoms," and
15 that he "obtained treatment" for his distress and symptoms are a mere "formulaic recitation of the
16 elements of a cause of action," and in the absence of factual detail are wholly insufficient to state a
17 claim. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Plaintiff's after-the-fact statement in his
18 recently-filed declaration that the physical manifestation of his distress included a loss of thirty pounds
19 in 2008, stomach pain, and nausea, is ineffective to cure the pleading defects in the complaint.
20 Declaration of Chris Phillips, Dkt. # 23, ¶ 59.

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24 A claim of negligent infliction of emotional distress requires the plaintiff to prove that he "has
25 suffered emotional distress by objective symptomatology and the emotional distress must be susceptible
26 to medical diagnosis and proved through medical evidence." *Kloepfel v. Boker*, 149 Wash. 2d 192, 197
27 (2003). As shown above, plaintiff has not alleged in his Amended Complaint any actual symptoms or
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not include these statements nor, in light of the fact these are matters of public record, could it.

1 made any specific allegations regarding his medical diagnosis; he has not gone beyond the mere
2 formulaic recitation that he had unnamed symptoms. Further, the defamation claim that allegedly
3 caused the unidentified symptoms has been dismissed for failure to state a claim. The claims of
4 intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress (Counts I and II) are therefore also subject to
5 dismissal, and defendant's motion is GRANTED as to these claims.
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7 **D. Interference with Contractual Relations and Prospective Advantage**

8 Plaintiff's claims of intentional interference with contractual relations and interference with a
9 prospective advantage (Counts V and VI) fail because he has again simply recited some of the elements
10 of the torts, without providing any factual detail. He has alleged no facts to support the conclusory
11 allegation that this defendant knew anything of his contractual relationship with Seattle Eye Surgeons,
12 beyond the fact that he was the owner. Moreover, his claim of interference with a prospective
13 advantage, which presumably refers to the intentions stated at ¶¶ 14 and 15 of the Amended Complaint
14 (stating a desire to obtain employment as an expert witness in the field of medicine) is highly
15 implausible. It is plaintiff's misdemeanor conviction of furnishing alcohol to minors and making false
16 statements to police, a matter of public record of which the Court may take judicial notice, along with
17 other details provided by plaintiff here,⁵ which will undermine his ability to obtain employment as an
18 expert witness in his field, not any statement made by defendant in the article at issue.
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21 For a claim to survive a motion to dismiss, "the non-conclusory factual content, and reasonable
22 inferences from that content must be plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief."
23 *Moss v. U.S. Secret Service*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted).
24 Plaintiff's claims at Counts V and VI wholly fail to meet this plausibility standard. Defendant's motion
25 shall accordingly be granted as to Counts V and VI, and these claims are DISMISSED.
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27 ⁵ See *supra*, note 2. The records from this hospitalization contain diagnoses which would make it
28 very difficult or impossible for plaintiff to obtain employment as an expert witness. Plaintiff has waived
his privacy interest in these records by filing them in the record of this case.

1 **E. False Light**

2 Defendant moves to dismiss plaintiff's false light claim (Count VII) on the basis that
3 Washington law has not recognized such a tort, as well as the argument that plaintiff's false light claim
4 is merely a duplicate of his defamation claim. Plaintiff in response cites a recent case in which a
5 Washington court allowed a false light claim to go to the jury, and the Washington State Court of
6 Appeals found this was not an error. *Corey v. Pierce County*, 154 Wash. App. 752, 761 (2010).

7 The *Corey* court noted that "[a] false light claim arises when 'someone publicizes a matter that
8 places another in a false light if (a) the false light would be highly offensive to a reasonable person and
9 (b) the actor knew of or recklessly disregarded the falsity of the publication and the false light in which
10 the other would be placed.'" *Id.*, quoting *Eastwood v. Cascade Broadcasting Co.*, 106 Wash. 2d 466,
11 470-71 (1986). Further, "like defamation, false light claims require a showing of falsity and knowledge
12 of, or reckless disregard for that falsity." *Id.* Thus defendant is correct that plaintiff's false light claim
13 simply duplicates his defamation claim. Both require a showing of false statements. The Court has
14 determined that plaintiff failed to adequately allege any false statements by OPC. This determination is
15 dispositive of the false light claim. Defendant's motion to dismiss shall be GRANTED as to Count VII,
16 false light.

17 **F. Civil Harassment**

18 Plaintiff's final cause of action (Count VIII) is for "civil harassment." Defendant correctly
19 argues that Washington does not recognize a cause of action for damages for civil harassment. The
20 civil harassment statute provides only for "a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil
21 antiharassment protection orders." RCW 10.14.010. Plaintiff has cited to no Washington statute or
22 common law which would provide relief in the form of damages as he requested. Amended Complaint,
23 Dkt. # 4, ¶ 161. Defendant's motion to dismiss shall accordingly be GRANTED as to the civil
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1 harassment claim.

2 **G. Statute of Limitations**

3 In addition to addressing the pleading deficiencies, defendant argues that all of plaintiff's claims
4 were filed outside the applicable statute of limitations, so dismissal should be with prejudice and without
5 leave to amend. The statute of limitations for defamation claims in Washington is two years. RCW
6 4.16.100. The Oklahoma statute of limitations, should it apply, is even shorter, one year. Okla.Stat.tit.
7 12 § 95(4). Plaintiff asserts that Washington law determines the statute of limitations. Response to
8 Motion to Dismiss, Dkt. # 23, p. 1. The Court need not analyze which applies, as under either statute
9 plaintiff's claims are time-barred.
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12 Plaintiff argues that the OPC articles about him constitute a "continuing tort" because the article
13 is still available on the internet. Plaintiff cites a single case, *Caughell v. Group Health Cooperative of*
14 *Puget Sound*, 124 Wash. 2d 217 (1994) for his "continuing tort" argument. That case involves medical
15 malpractice and negligent treatment, and is irrelevant to the issue of internet publication.
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17 Washington courts adopted the "single publication rule" for written and oral (broadcast)
18 publications in 1987, finding that this is "the better reasoned rule in light of the modern realities of mass
19 publication and broadcasts to wide audiences." *Herron v. KING Broadcasting Co.*, 109 Wash. 2d 514,
20 521 (1987). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has explained that, under the single publication rule,
21 " 'any one edition of a book or newspaper, or any one radio or television broadcast, exhibition of a
22 motion picture or similar aggregate communication is a single publication.' " *Oja v. U.S. Army corps of*
23 *Engineers*, 440 F. 3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Restatement (Second) of Torts* § 577A(3)
24 (1977)). Under this rule, "the aggregate communication can give rise to only one cause of action in the
25 jurisdiction where the dissemination occurred," and can "result in only one statute of limitations period
26 that runs from the point at which the original dissemination occurred." *Id.*, citing *Zuck v. Interstate*
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1 *Publishing Corp.*, 317 F. 3d 727, 729-30 (2d Cir. 1963). In the internet context, the statute of
2 limitations begins to run when the allegedly infringing material is first posted on the internet. *Canatella*
3 *v. Van De Kamp*, 486 F. 3d 1128, 1134-36 (9th Cir. 2007). Under this rule, the statute of limitations on
4 plaintiff's defamation claim expired two years after publication of the "vanished" statement, or April 3,
5 2010.
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7 However, notwithstanding plaintiff's assertion that Washington law applies to his claim, the
8 Ninth Circuit's statement that publication creates "only one cause of action **in the jurisdiction where**
9 **the dissemination occurred**" suggests that Oklahoma law applies to plaintiff's claims. Plaintiff has
10 failed to assert any basis for expanding the one-year statute of limitations applicable to defamation
11 claims in Oklahoma. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma, in 2011, declined to adopt the single
12 publication rule in a case involving misappropriation of a likeness, and applied the discovery rule
13 instead. *Woods v. Prestwick House, Inc.*, 2011 OK 9, 247 P. 3d 1183 (2011). The court provided an
14 overview of the single-publication rule, the multiple-publication rule, and the discovery rule, and then
15 stated unequivocally that "Oklahoma follows the discovery rule." *Id.* at 1198 (*quoting Resolution Trust*
16 *Corp. v. Grant*, 1995 OK 68, 901 P. 2d 807 (1995)). The court addressed the rule specifically in the
17 context of defamation cases, noting that the discovery rule applies "in matters where the publication is
18 likely to be concealed from the plaintiff or published in a secretive manner making it unlikely to come to
19 the injured party's attention." *Id.* at 1190, *citing Digital Design Group, Inc., v. Information Builders,*
20 *Inc.*, 2001 OK 21, 24 P. 3d 834 (2001). In light of the allegations in the Amended Complaint that
21 plaintiff contacted OPC both before he went into the hospital and while he was there, "plead[ing] with
22 the Defendant that they stop publishing the false statement," he cannot assert that the statement was
23 concealed from him, or published in a secretive manner. *See*, Amended Complaint, Dkt. # 6, ¶¶ 21, 23,
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1 29, 30. He is therefore not entitled to benefit from application of the Oklahoma discovery rule. The
2 Oklahoma one-year statute of limitations for his defamation claim expired on April 3, 2009.

3 Plaintiff also contends that the Washington statute of limitations was tolled by the automatic stay
4 imposed by 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) during his bankruptcy proceedings. However, such stay applies only to
5 actions **against** the debtor, not to lawsuits brought **by** the debtor. A bankruptcy filing automatically
6 stays any “judicial . . . action or proceeding against the debtor,” but not actions or proceedings brought
7 by the debtor. 11 U.S.C. 362; *Parker v. Bain*, 68 F.3d 1131 (9th Cir.1995); *In re White v. City of*
8 *Santee*, 186 B.R. 700, 704 (9th Cir.1995) (stay provision inapplicable to “offensive actions by debtor in
9 possession or bankruptcy trustee”); *Polello v. Knapp*, 68 Wn.App. 809, 813, 847 P.2d 20 (1993).

10 Plaintiff further argues that he was powerless to pursue his claim against OPC because all his
11 potential lawsuits became the property of the bankruptcy estate. However, the trustee could have
12 asserted this claim on behalf of the estate before the statute of limitations had run. Plaintiff argues that
13 the trustee could not do so because he was negotiating with the trustee in an attempt to exempt his
14 potential lawsuits from the estate. He has cited no legal authority to support this argument.

15 **H. Personal Jurisdiction**

16 Finally, although defendant has supported its Rule 12(b)(6) motion with arguments on the
17 deficiencies in plaintiff’s pleading, it also argues that the Court lacks personal jurisdiction. OPC states
18 by declaration that it has no offices or registered agents in Washington, and it is not licensed to do
19 business in Washington. Declaration of Gary Pierson, Dkt. # 18, ¶¶ 5, 6. The article challenged by
20 plaintiff appeared on the website NewsOK.com and in the published editions of an Oklahoma
21 newspaper. *Id.*, ¶¶ 10-13. Defendant asserts that these acts are insufficient to establish the Court’s
22 specific jurisdiction. Plaintiff asserts that OPC articles were specifically aimed at him in Washington,
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1 and therefore provides sufficient basis for the Court to exercise jurisdiction. Plaintiff's Response, Dkt. #
2 23, p. 19.

3 The general rule is that personal jurisdiction may be exercised over a foreign defendant if it is
4 permitted by a long-arm statute and if the exercise of that jurisdiction does not violate due process.
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6 *Fireman's fund Ins. Co. v. National Bank of Coops.*, 103 F. 3d 888, 893 (9th Cir. 1996). Washington has
7 a long-arm statute. RCW 4.28.185. For due process to be satisfied, a defendant must have "minimum
8 contacts" with the forum state such that the assertion of jurisdiction "does not offend traditional notions
9 of fair play and substantial justice." *Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 315, (1945).

10 Courts of this circuit employ a three-part test to analyze whether a party's "minimum contacts"
11 meet the Supreme Court's directive. This "minimum contacts" test is satisfied when
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13 (1) the defendant has performed some act or consummated some transaction within the forum or
14 otherwise purposefully availed himself of the privileges of conducting activities in the forum
15 ("purposeful direction" and "purposeful availment"), (2) the claim arises out of or results from the
16 defendant's forum-related activities, and (3) the exercise of jurisdiction is reasonable. *Bancroft &*
17 *Masters, Inc. v. Augusta Nat'l Inc.*, 223 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir.2000). "If any of the three
18 requirements is not satisfied, jurisdiction in the forum would deprive the defendant of due process of
19 law." *Omeluk v. Langsten Slip & Batbyggeri A/S*, 52 F.3d 267, 270 (9th Cir.1995).

21 Plaintiff correctly sets forth the elements of the test and argues for application of the "effects
22 test" of *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783 (1984). In *Calder*, the Supreme Court held that a foreign act that
23 is both aimed at and has effect in the forum satisfies the first prong of the specific jurisdiction analysis.
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25 The courts have referred to this holding as the "Calder effects test." *See, Bancroft & Masters, Inc., v.*
26 *Augusta National, Inc.*, 223 F.3d 1082, 1087 (9th Cir. 2000). To satisfy this test the defendant "must
27 have (1) committed an intentional act, which was (2) expressly aimed at the forum state, and (3) caused
28

1 harm, the brunt of which is suffered and which the defendant knows is likely to be suffered in the forum
2 state.” *Id.* at 1088 (citing *Panavision Int’l v. Toeppen*, 141 F.3d 1316, 1321 (9th Cir.1998)). However,
3 referring to the *Calder* test simply as an “effects” test can be misleading. For this reason, courts should
4 not focus too narrowly on the test's third prong---the effects prong—because “something more” is
5 needed in addition to a mere foreseeable effect. *Bancroft*, 223 F.3d at 1087. That “something more” is
6 “express aiming.” *Id.*

8 Plaintiff makes a strong argument that naming him in the news article and describing him as a
9 resident of Washington is “express aiming” as that term has been interpreted by the courts. *See*,
10 *Bancroft*, 223 F. 3d at 1087 (“[T]he requirement is satisfied when the defendant is alleged to have
11 engaged in wrongful conduct targeted at a plaintiff whom the defendant knows to be a resident of the
12 forum state.”) However, it is not necessary for the Court to resolve the question of personal
13 jurisdiction, as it has been rendered moot by the dismissal, with prejudice, of plaintiff’s claims in their
14 entirety.
15

16 **II. Special Motion to Strike Pursuant to RCW 4.24.525**

17 The Washington anti-SLAPP law provides, in relevant part, that “[a] party may bring a special
18 motion to strike any claim that is based on an action involving public participation” as defined in the
19 statute. RCW 4.24.525(4)(a). The section applies to “any claim, however characterized, that is based
20 on an action involving public participation and petition.” RCW 4.24.525 (2). An act involving public
21 participation includes “[a]ny oral statement made . . . in a place open to the public or a public forum in
22 connection with an issue of public concern” and “other lawful conduct in furtherance of the exercise of
23 the constitutional right of free speech in connection with an issue of public concern . . .” RCW
24 4.24.525(2) (d) and (e).
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1 An anti-SLAPP law provides relief to a defendant which is in the nature of immunity from suit.
2 *Batzel v. Smith*, 333 F. 3d 1018, 1025 (9th Cir. 2003) (addressing California’s anti-SLAPP statute.) In
3 passing the law, the Washington legislature noted a concern regarding lawsuits “brought primarily to
4 chill the valid exercise of the constitutional right[] of freedom of speech” as well as a concern over the
5 chilling effect of “the costs associated with defending such suits.” RCW 4.24.525, notes 2010 c 118.
6 The statute accordingly provides for an award of attorneys’ fees and costs, plus a statutory award of
7 \$10,000, to a defendant who prevails on an anti-SLAPP motion. RCW 4.24.525(6)(a)(i), (ii).
8 Conversely, if the Court finds that the anti-SLAPP motion to strike was frivolous or brought solely to
9 cause unnecessary delay, costs, attorneys’ fees, and \$10,000 shall be awarded to the opposing party.
10 RCW 4.24.525.(6)(b)(i), (ii). The special motion to strike is therefore not without risk to the moving
11 party.
12

13
14 Defendant filed the anti-SLAPP motion at the same time, and in the same document, as the Rule
15 12(b)(6) motion, without designating it as a motion in the alternative. Nevertheless, the Court shall
16 decline to rule on the anti-SLAPP motion, as it has already determined that plaintiff’s complaint shall be
17 dismissed in its entirety for failure to state a claim and as time-barred. Such dismissal shall be without
18 leave to amend, as set forth below. No claims remain to be stricken pursuant to defendant’s motion to
19 strike, so the motion is moot.
20

21 Defendant may argue that additional relief is available through the anti-SLAPP motion to strike,
22 including costs, attorneys’ fees, and the statutory award of \$10,000. While this amount is significant, it
23 is outweighed by the burden on the parties and the Court of proceeding to consider the motion, because
24 the Court could not do so without first addressing plaintiff’s renewed motion for a declaratory judgment
25 on the constitutionality of the Washington anti-SLAPP statute. Dkt. # 20. Defendant could have
26 avoided this result by filing the Rule 12(b)(6) motion first, to be followed by an anti-SLAPP motion
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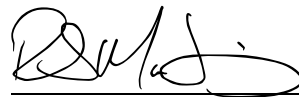
1 only if the Rule 12(b)(6) motion did not fully dispose of the claims. Instead, the Court shall declare the
2 anti-SLAPP motion moot, as there are no claims remaining to be stricken.
3

4
5 CONCLUSION

6 Defendant's Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss the complaint and all claims therein (Dkt. # 16) is
7 GRANTED and the complaint and action are DISMISSED. Plaintiff shall not have leave to amend, as
8 any amendment would be futile under the statute of limitations applicable to his claims.

9 Defendant's anti-SLAPP motion to strike plaintiff's claims is DENIED as moot. All remaining
10 motions filed by plaintiff (Dkt. ## 20, 22, 24, 25) are STRICKEN.
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13 DATED this 14th day of October 2011.
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17 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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